

Model Validation Targets for H₂ and NH₃/H₂ Blends: TNF Workshop Activities

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Carbon-Free Fuel Combustion Workshop

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Outline

- Brief background on the TNF Workshop series
- H₂ and NH₃/H₂ target flames at TNF16 (Milan 2024)
- Possible targets for TNF17 (Kyoto 2026)
- Discussion

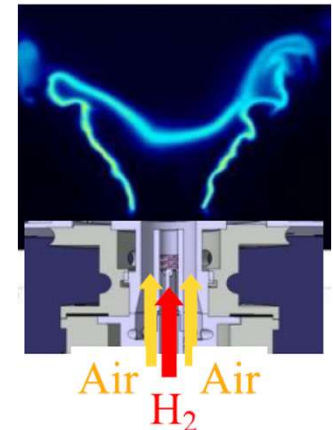
TNF Workshop – Brief Background

- First workshop – Naples 1996
- Main objectives:
 - Promote experimental/computational collaboration
 - Focus on turbulence-chemistry interaction (physics and models)
 - Develop library of target cases of appropriate complexity
 - Compare multiple simulations of selected target flames
- In the beginning – RANS of non-premixed hydrogen jet flames
- Many years on mostly CH₄ flames; expand to all modes of combustion
- Current – LES of H₂ and NH₃/H₂ flames (data from experiments and DNS)
- Proceedings, some data sets, contacts at tnfworkshop.org

Collaborative Comparisons – TNF 2024

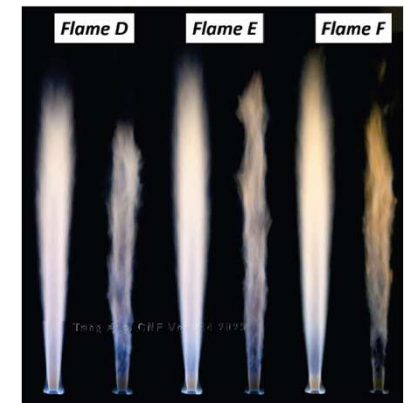
- HYLON Burner

- Summary presented by Thierry Poinso and Thierry Schuller
- Large EU research program on 1-atm H_2 -air swirl burner
- Design iterations to minimize uncertainty in BCs
- Extensive experiments on cold flows and flames
- 25 computational groups computed two cases



- KAUST Piloted Cracked Ammonia Jet Flames

- Sydney piloted burner geometry
- Three flames with increasing levels of local extinction
- Nine teams simulated Flame D (LES, 1 DNS, 1 URANS)



HYLON Burner – Combustion Modes

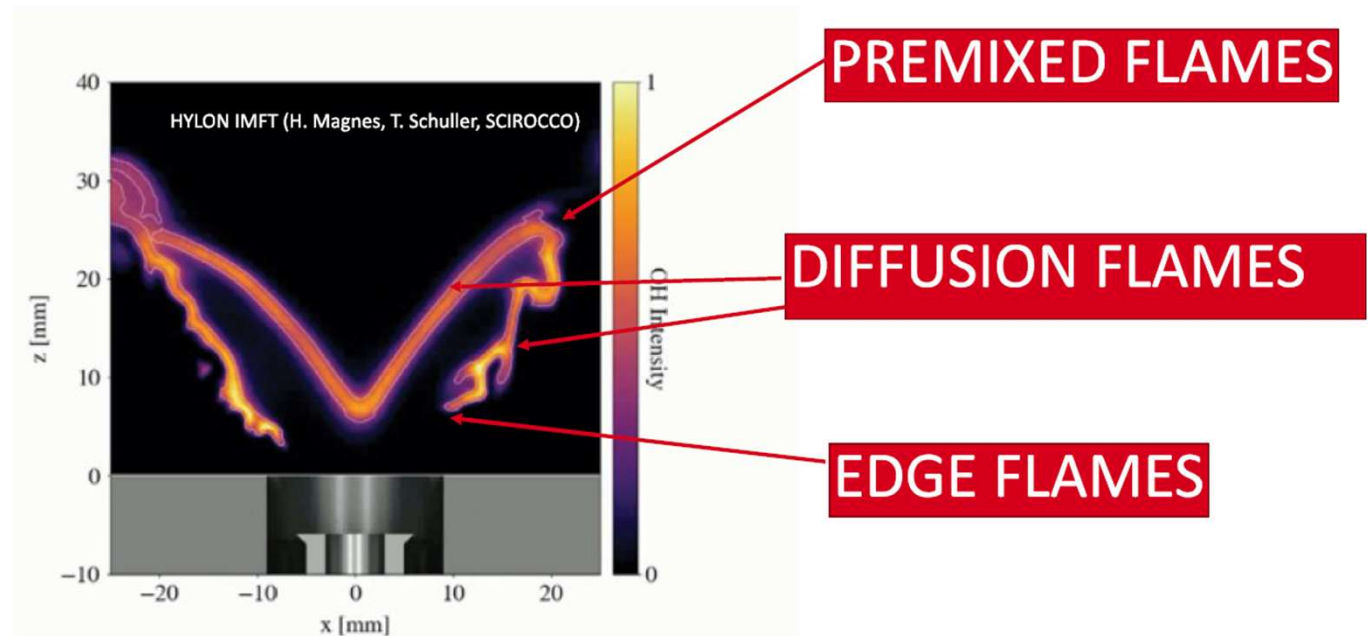
LIFTED

Diffusion/premixed



ANCHORED

Diffusion



- Computational challenges (among others)
 - Multi-mode combustion, edge flames
 - Lifted/attached transition

HYLON Burner – Phase 1

MAIN OUTPUT: capturing the velocity fields was not that difficult: most codes do it. In fact the flame position being more or less imposed by the recirculation within the chamber, the velocity field cannot vary that much as long as we have the right temperature field. So far, so good

See TNF16 Proceedings

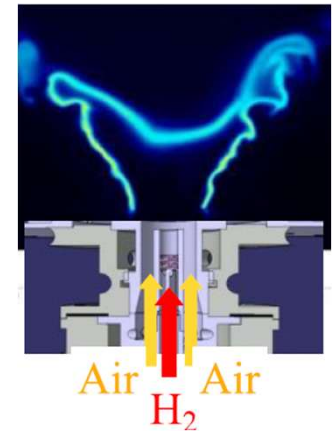
IS IT THAT SIMPLE? Let us discuss the essential ingredients which the CFD codes should have to achieve the TRUE objectives:

- go to high pressure
- predict NO_x and unburnt H₂ when this happens
- study flame dynamics: ignition, blow-off, flashback

Collaborative Comparisons – TNF 2024

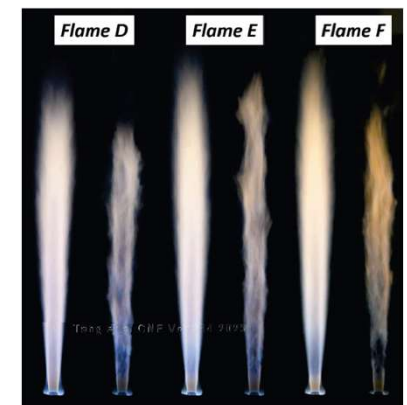
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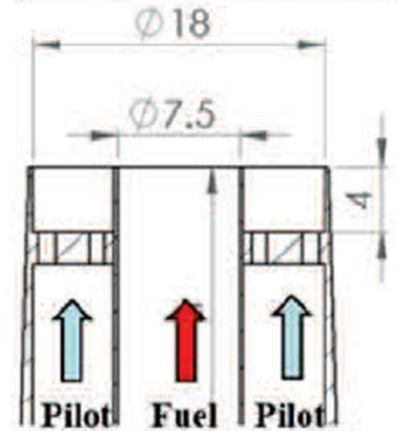
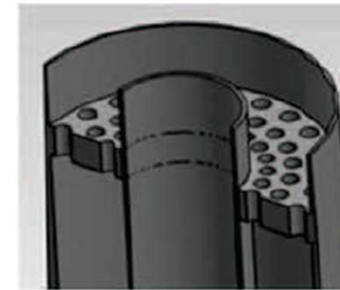
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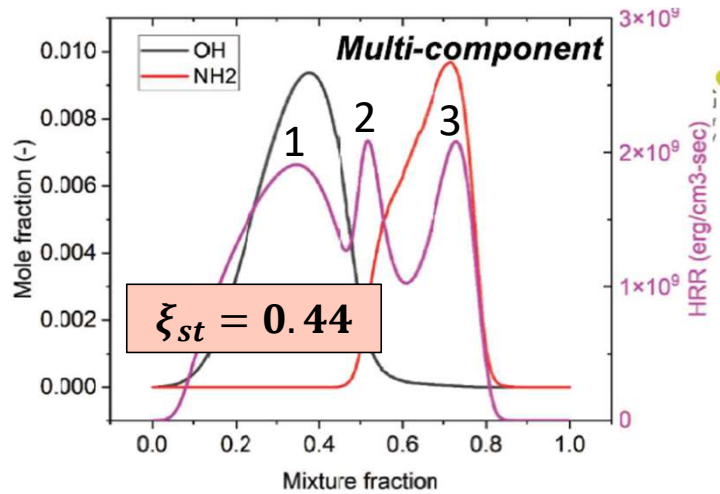


KAUST Piloted $\text{NH}_3/\text{H}_2/\text{N}_2$ Jet Flames

- New data set from KAUST (G. Magnotti et al.)
- Sydney piloted burner
- Fuel: 40/45/15 $\text{NH}_3/\text{H}_2/\text{N}_2$ – air ($\Phi = 3$)
- $\text{Re} = 24000, 32000, 36000$ (89% of blowoff)
- Major species, T, OH, NH_2 (Raman/Rayleigh/LIF)
- Focus on local extinction and diff-diff
- “Preliminary” comparisons for Flames D, F @TNF16



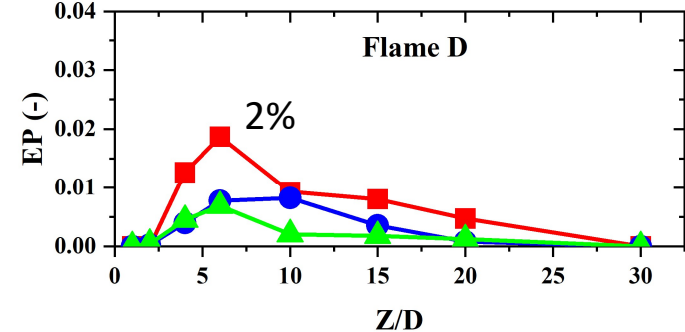
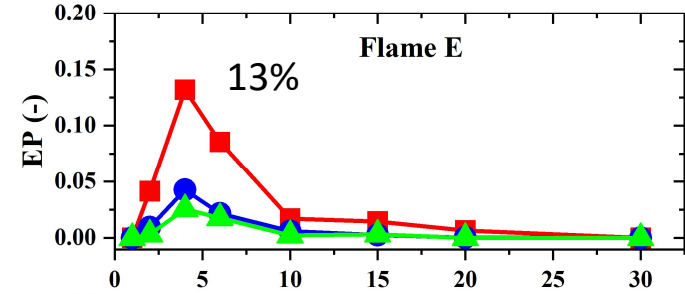
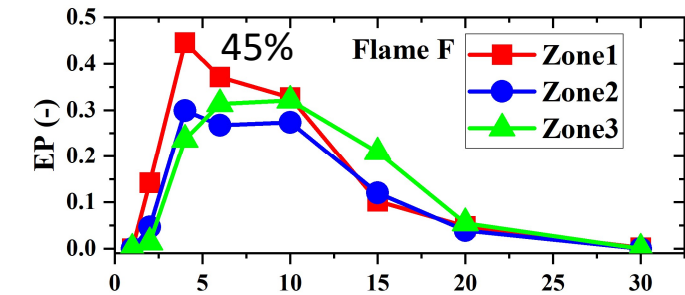
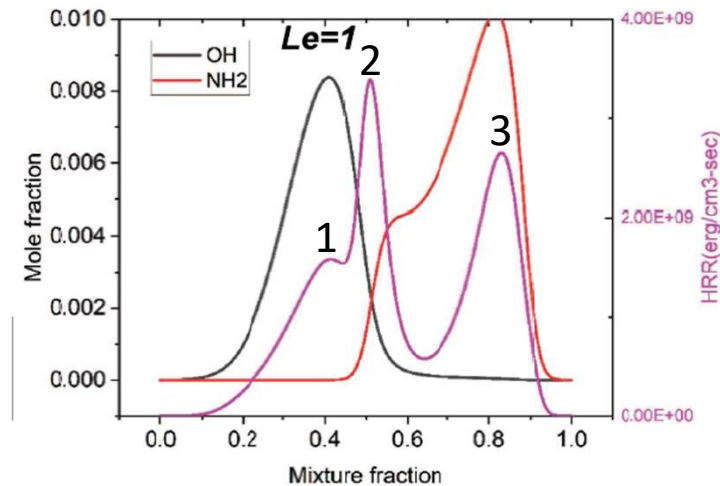
KAUST Burner – 3 Zones of Heat Release



- Zone 1 – near OH peak
- Zone 2 – near peak T
- Zone 3 – near NH₂ peak

- Extinction probability (EP)
 - Stats for narrow ranges in ξ
 - Higher in Zone 1
 - Starts earlier in Zone 1

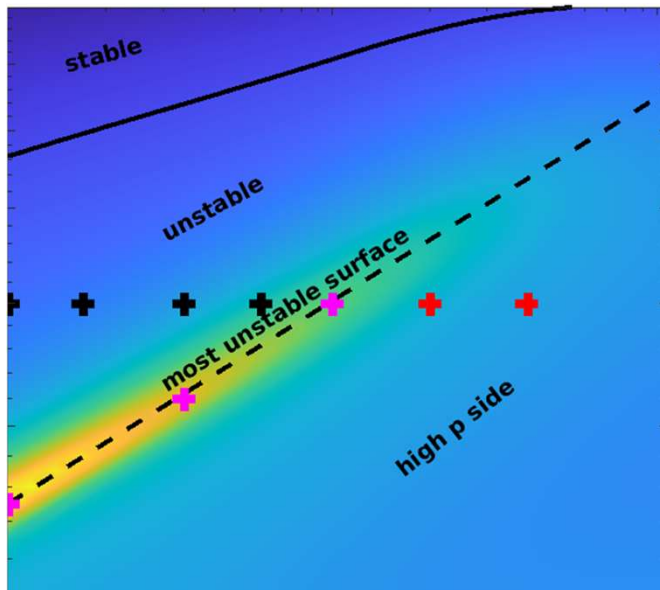
- Tang et al.
 - ProCI 2024
 - Paper 2 submitted to CNF



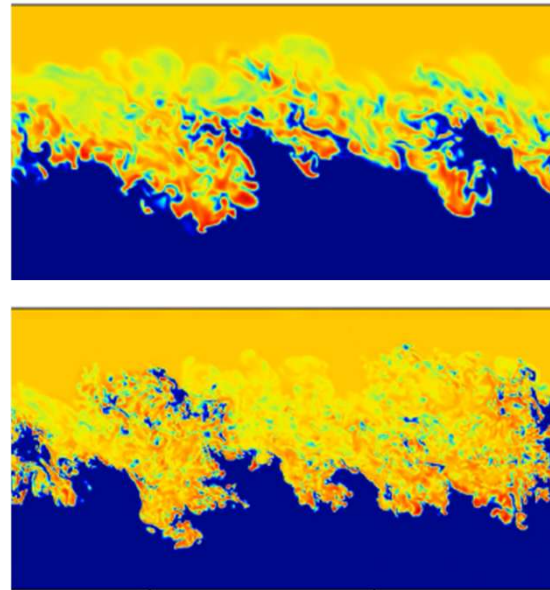
Potential Target Cases for TNF17 (Kyoto 2026)

- Many were identified in Milan, both experimental and DNS
- Descriptions are being gathered on the TNF web site
- Down-selection based on community interest
- Collaboration on BC's; common submodels (e.g., kinetics model);
what to compare; metrics
- Joint comparisons at TNF17

Candidates: Premixed H_2 (DNS)



Aspden et al. DNS
 H_2 -air in a box



Sandia/SINTEF DNS
 H_2 -air, vary Re, P

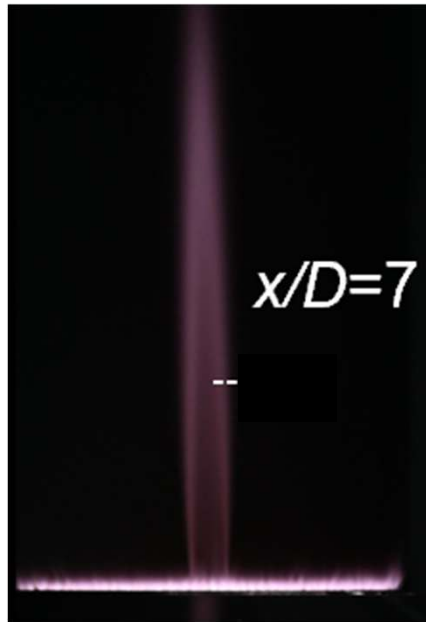


Aachen DNS
 H_2 -air slot jet

L. Berger et al., Combust. Flame (2022)

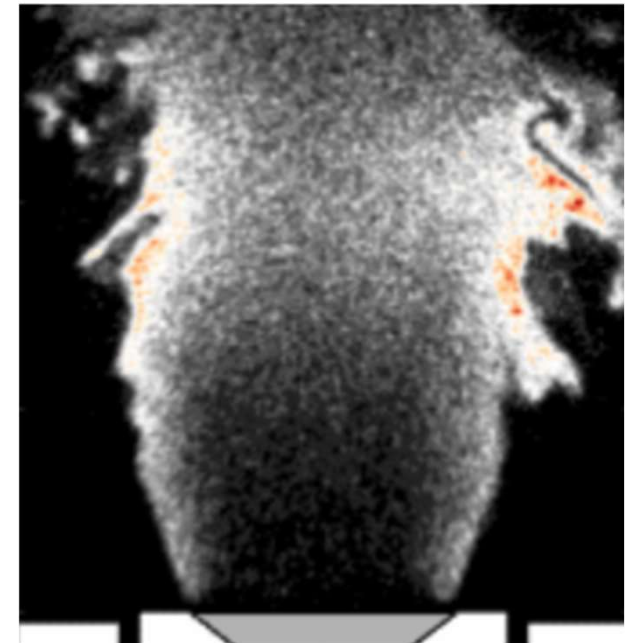
Interaction of instability and turbulence

Candidates: Premixed H_2 (Exp.)



TUD lean H_2 /air
jet in hot coflow
 $50 \leq Ka \leq 7690$

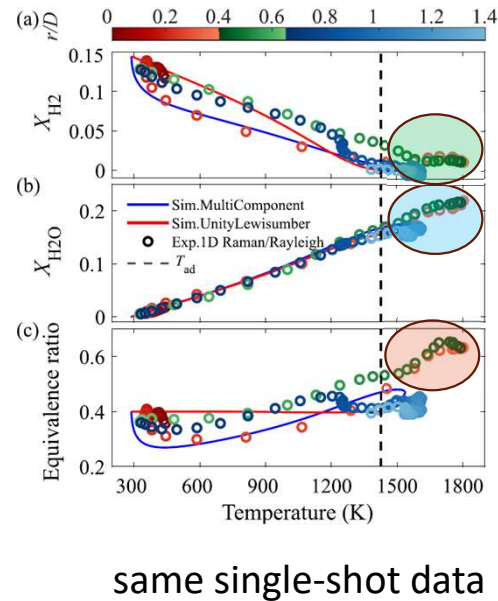
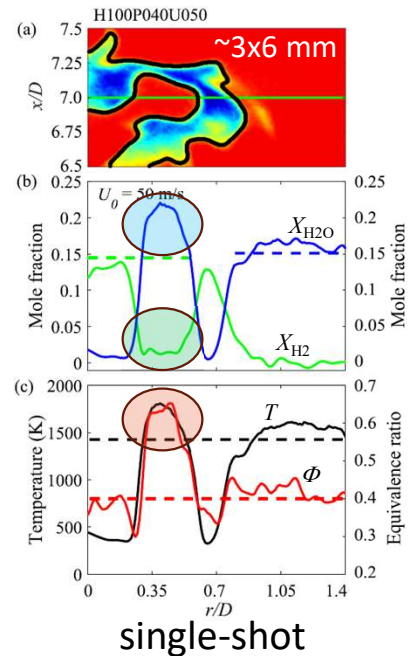
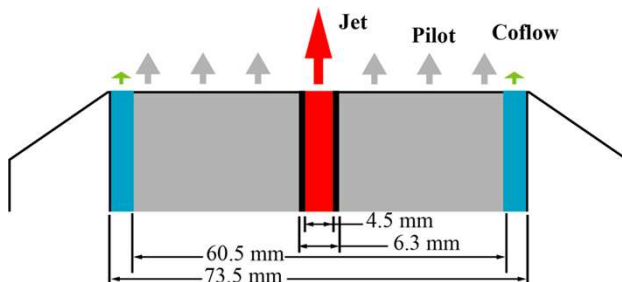
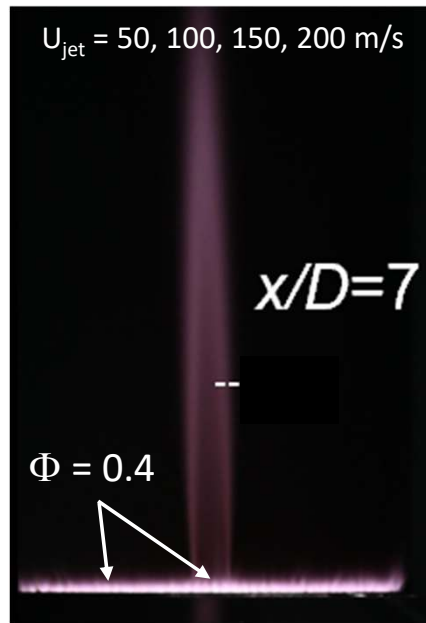
S. Shi et al., Proc. Combust. Inst. 40 (2024) 105225
S. Shi et al., Combust. Flame (2024) 113699



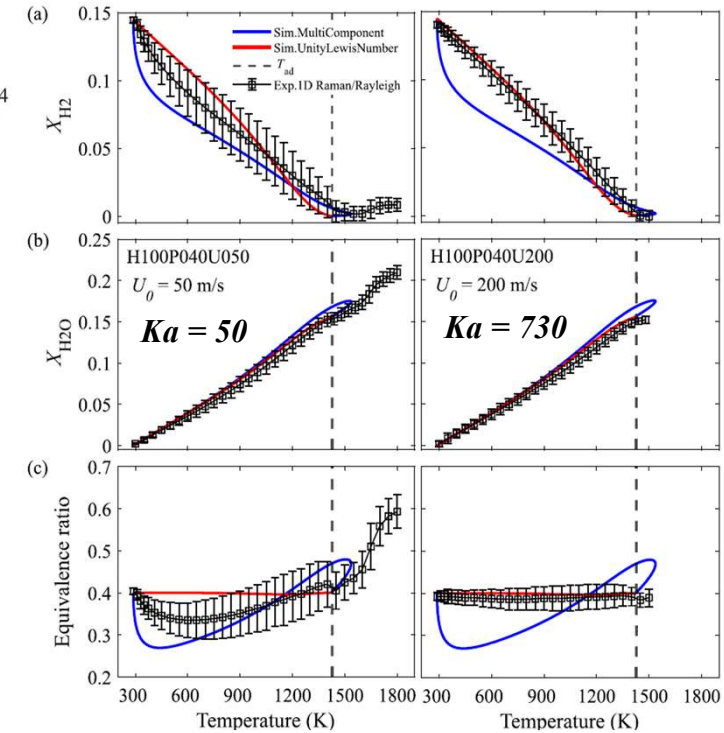
NTNU lean H_2 /air
bluff-body flames
(PIV/OH PLIF/OH* CL)

Description and references @ tnfworkshop.org

Candidates: TUD Premixed H₂ Jet



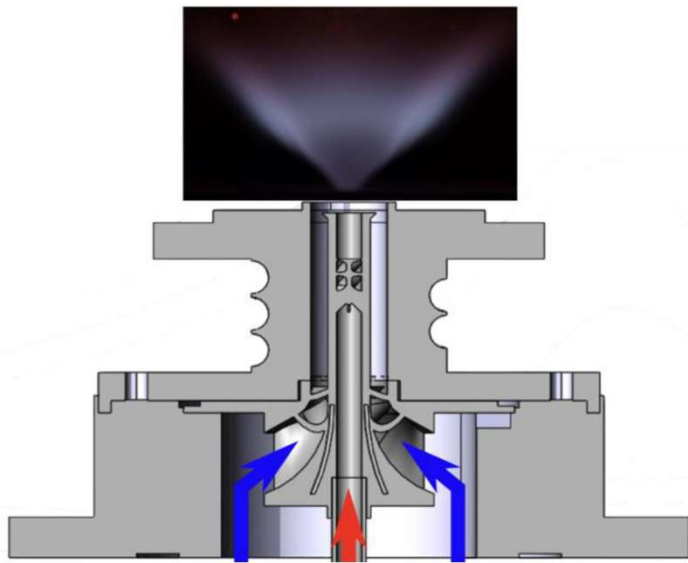
Conditional means, rms



- Purely premixed flame: Pilot and jet have same $\Phi = 0.4$
- 1D Raman/Rayleigh + 2D Rayleigh, PIV + OH PLIF
- Large diff-diff effects at $Ka = 50$; suppressed by $Ka = 730$

Candidates: Multi-mode H_2

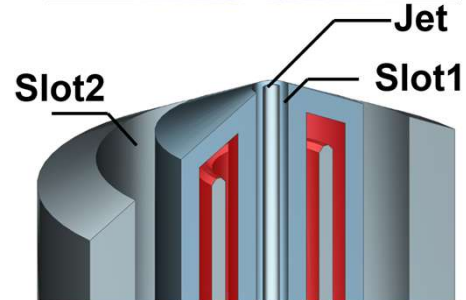
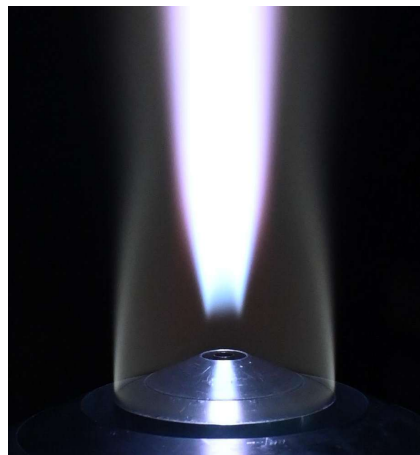
HYLON2
(5 atm)



CERFACS

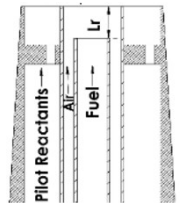
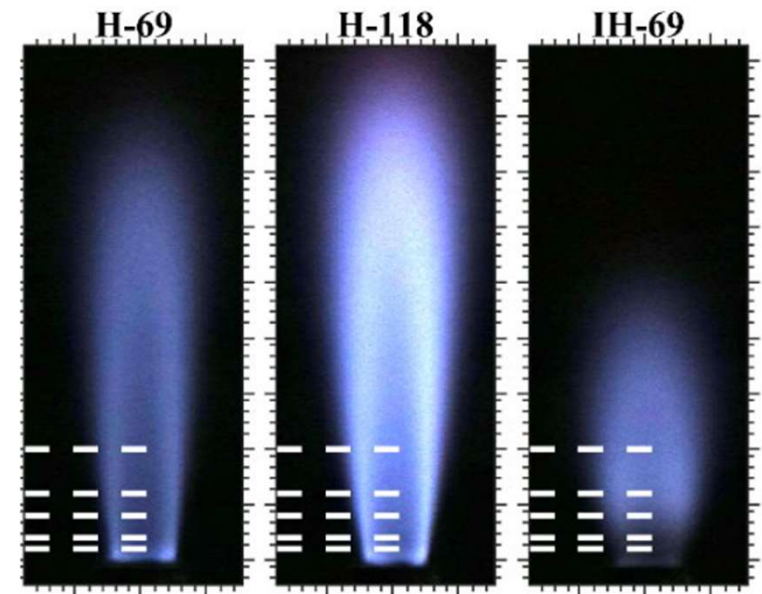


TUD H_2 MRB
("multi-regime burner")

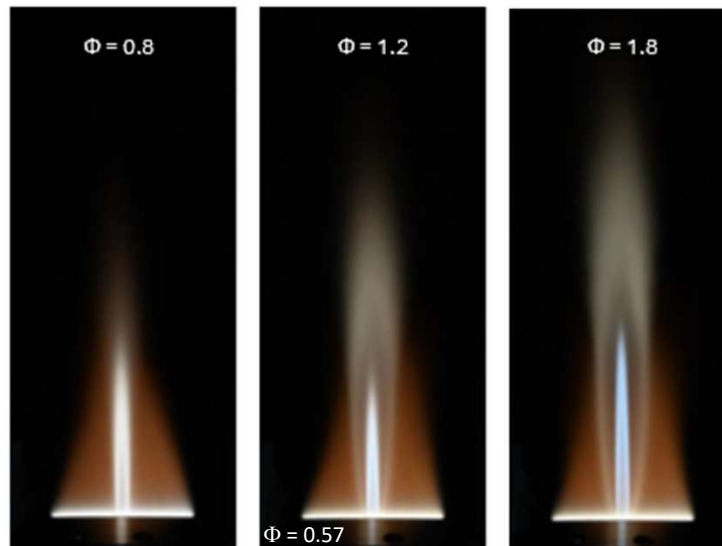


T. Li et al. *Combustion and Flame* 257, 113036

Sydney piloted
inhomogeneous H_2/N_2

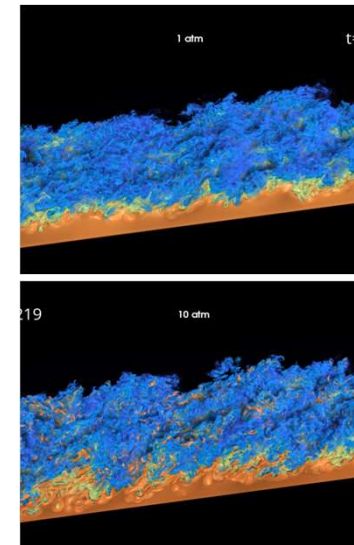


Candidates: Premixed Ammonia



TUD $\text{NH}_3/\text{H}_2/\text{N}_2$ -air
jet in hot coflow (rich to lean)
(same burner and diagnostics)

R. Schultheis et al., Proc. Combust. Inst. 40 (2024) 105571

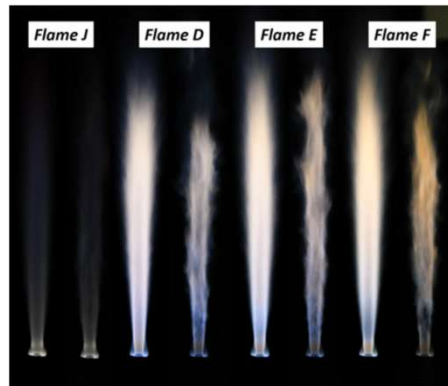


Sandia/SINTEF DNS
 $\text{NH}_3/\text{H}_2/\text{N}_2$ -air
1, 10 atm

Rieth et al., C&F. (2022); Rieth et al., ProCI (2024)

Candidates: Ammonia (other)

Multi-Mode

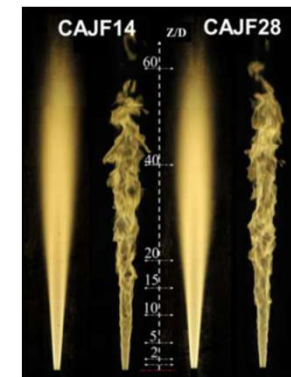


KAUST piloted
 $\text{NH}_3/\text{H}_2/\text{N}_2$

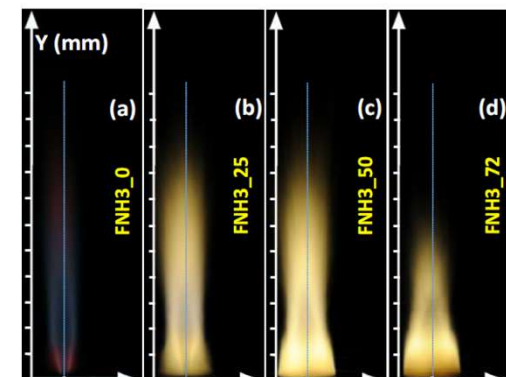


Kyoto DNS
Flame D

Non-premixed



KAUST 5-atm
 $\text{NH}_3/\text{H}_2/\text{N}_2$



KAUST NH_3
Bluff Body

Other TNF Activities

- Identify “preferred” chemical kinetic model(s) for cracked ammonia
- FWI target case(s) for joint comparison (EXP/LES/DNS)
- Identify kinetic model (and issues) for H₂ flame-wall interaction
- Keep an eye on AI/ML for combustion (M. Ihme)

Questions & Discussion

